

RIV

- Equal in years, and *rival* in renown
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton,
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*
- You bark to be employ'd,
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*
- To RIVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose.
Those, that have been raised by the interest of some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they rise, to *rival* him in his greatness, and at length step into his place. *South.*
 2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of refounding brass;
To *rival* thunder in its rapid course,
And imitate inimitable force. *Dryden's Aeneis.*
- To RIVAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of use.
- Burgundy,
We first address'd tow'rd you, who with this king
Have *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shakep. King Lear.*
- RIVALITY. *n. f.* [rivalitas, Lat. from rival.] Competition;
RIVALRY. *n. f.* emulation.
- It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right between
those antagonists, who, by their *rivalry* for greatness, divided
a whole age. *Addison.*
- RIVALSHIP. *n. f.* [from rival.] The state or character of a
rival.
- To RIVE. *v. a.* part. *riven*. [ryt, broken Saxon; *rijoen*,
Dutch; *river*, Fr. to drive.] To split; to cleave; to divide
by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption.
At his haughty helmet
So hugely struck, that it the steel did *rive*,
And cleft his head. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
- The varlet at his plaint was grieved fore,
That his deep wounded heart in two did *rive*. *Fa. Queen.*
- Through *riven* clouds and molten firmament,
The fierce three-forked engine making way,
Both lofty towers and highest trees hath rent. *Fa. Queen.*
- O Cicero!
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have *riv'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire. *Shakep.*
- As one he stood escap'd from cruel fight,
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to havock hewn. *Milton.*
- The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and *riven* with
the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the sweet peace of
Druid. *Havel's Vocal Forest.*
- Had I not been blind, I might have seen
Yon *riven* oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*
- Let it come;
Let the fierce lightning blast, the thunder *rive* me. *Rome.*
- To RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence.
Free-stone *rives*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodw.*
- To RIVE. *v. n.* To derive or direct.
- Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament,
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakep.*
- To RIVEL. *v. a.* [rēpēlē, Saxon, corrugated, rumpel'd.] To
contract into wrinkles and corrugations.
- Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty fled,
And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,
And *rivel'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryd.*
- And since that plenteous autumn now is past,
Whose grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taste,
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,
Such *rivel'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*
- Alum stipticks, with contracting pow'r,
Shrink his thin essence like a *rivel'd* flow'r. *Pope.*
- RIVEN. part. of *rive*.
- RIVER. *n. f.* [riviere, Fr. *rius*, Lat.] A land current of
water bigger than a brook.
It is a most beautiful country, being stored throughout with
many goodly rivers, replenished with all sorts of fish. *Spens.*
- The first of these rivers has been celebrated by the Latin
poets for the gentleness of its course, as the other for its ra-
pidity. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- RIVER-DRAGON. *n. f.* A crocodile. A name given by Milton
to the king of Egypt.
Thus with ten wounds
The river-dragon tam'd at length, submits
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- RIVER-GOD. *n. f.* Tutelary deity of a river.
His wig hung as trait as the hair of a river-god rising from
the water. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
- RIVER-HORSE. *n. f.* Hippopotamus.
Rote,
As plants ambiguous between sea and land,
The river-horse and scaly crocodile. *Milton.*
- RIVET. *n. f.* [river, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to
drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends.
The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakep. Henry V.*

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- Thy armour
I'll frush, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be matter of it. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*
- Though Valeria's fair, and though the loves me too,
'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;
Yet there are secret rivets to my heart,
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,
Subtle as lightnings. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*
- The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow
So smooth and equal, that no fight can find
The rivet, where the polish'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*
- The rivets of those wings includ'd
Fit not each other. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- This instrument should move easy upon the rivet. *Sharp.*
- To RIVET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with rivets.
This man
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,
Out of the hand of Jove; and rivet him
To Caucasus, should he but frown. *Benj. Johnson.*
 2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable.
In rivetting the pin you rivet in should stand upright to the
plate you rivet it upon; for if it do not stand upright, you
will be forced to set it upright, after it is rivetted. *Moxon.*
- You were to blame to part with
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,
And rivetted with faith unto your flesh. *Shakep.*
- Why should I write this down, that's rivetted,
Screw'd to my memory? *Shakep. Cymbeline.*
- What one party thought to rivet to a settledness by the
strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects. *King Charles.*
- Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,
Her blows not shook but rivetted his throne. *Dryden.*
- Thus hath God not only rivetted the notion of himself into
our natures, but likewise made the belief of his being neces-
sary to the peace of our minds and happiness of society. *Till.*
- If the eye sees those things rivetted, which are loose, where
will you begin to rectify the mistake. *Lake.*
- Where we use words of a loose and wandering signifi-
cation, hence follows mistake and error, which those maxims,
brought as proofs to establish propositions, wherein the terms
stand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm
and rivet. *Lake.*
- Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs. *Congree.*
- They provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and, flooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Addison's Cat.*
- A similitude of nature and manners, in such a degree as
we are capable of, must tie the holy knot, and rivet the
friendship between us. *Atterbury.*
- RIVULET. *n. f.* [rivulus, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a
streamlet.
- By fountain or by shady rivulet,
He fought them. *Milton.*
- The veins, where innumerable little rivulets have their
confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*
- I saw the rivulet of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and
smelt the stench that arises from its water, which Martial
mentions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- RUXDOLLAR. *n. f.* A German coin, worth about four shil-
lings and six-pence sterling. *Ditt.*
- ROACH. *n. f.* [from rutulus, Lat. red-haired.]
A roach is a fish of no great reputation for his dainty taste:
his spawn is accounted much better than any other part of
him: he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and
foolishness; and it is noted, that roaches recover strength, and
grow in a fortnight after spawning. *Walton's Angler.*
- If a gudgeon meet a roach,
He dare not venture to approach;
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*
- ROAD. *n. f.* [rade, Fr.]
1. Large way; path.
Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst he
might easily ride on the beaten road way, should trouble him-
self with breaking up of gaps?
To God's eternal house direct the way,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*
 2. [Rade, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor.
I should be still
Peering in maps for ports and roads;
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice.*
- About the island are many roads, but only one harbour.
Sandy's Journey.

3. Inroad;

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3. Inroad; incursion.
The Volcians stand
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon us again. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
- Caion was desirous of the spoil, for that he was, by the
former road into that country, become famous and rich.
Kneller's History of the Turks.
- The king of Scotland, seeing none came into Perkin,
turned his enterprise into a road, and wafted Northumber-
land with fire and sword. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
4. Journey. The word seems, in this sense at least, to be de-
rived from *rade*, the preterite of *ride*: as we say, a short ride;
an easy ride.
With easy roads he came to Leicester,
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*
- He from the East his flaming road begins. *Milton.*
- To ROAM. *v. n.* [romigare, Italian. See Room.] To wan-
der without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play
the vagrant.
Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia. *Shakep.*
- Daphne roaming through a thorny wood. *Shakep.*
- The lonely fox roams far abroad,
On secret rapin bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*
- What were unenlighten'd man,
A savage roaming through the woods, and wild
In quest of prey. *Thomson's Summer.*
- To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over.
Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd;
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam. *Milton.*
- ROAMER. *n. f.* [from roam.] A rover; a rambler; a wan-
derer.
- ROAN. *adj.* [rouen, Fr.]
Roan horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black colour,
with grey or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farr. Diet.*
- To ROAR. *v. n.* [rajan, Saxon.]
1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast.
Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*
 2. To cry in distress.
At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your victory,
That pages blubb'd at him. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
 3. To sound as the wind or sea.
South, East, and West, with mix'd confusion roar,
And howl the foaming billows to the shore.
Loud as the wolves on Orcas' stormy steep,
Howl to the roaring of the northern deep. *Pope.*
 4. To make a loud noise.
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar.
Consider what fatigues I've known,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar'd. *Gay.*
- ROAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of the lion or other beast.
 2. An outcry of distress.
 3. A clamour of merriment.
Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs?
your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table
in a roar?
The sound of the wind or sea.
Any loud noise.
Deep throated engines belch'd, whose roar
Imbowel'd with outrageous noise the air. *Milton.*
- Off on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shoar,
Swinging low with fullen roar.
When cannons did diffuse,
Preventing posts, the terror, and the news;
Our neighbour princes trembled at their roar.
The waters, list'ning to the trumpet's roar,
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore. *Dryden.*
- ROARV. *adj.* [better roary; roas, Lat.] Dewy.
On Lebanon his foot he set,
And shook his wings with roary May dews wet. *Paisfax.*
- To ROAST. *v. a.* [roast, Fr. *rosten*, German; *rogozōō*,
Saxon; roasted; from *rastrum*, Lat. a grate; to roast, being,
in its original sense, to broil on a gridiron.]
1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.
He roasteth not that which he took in hunting. *D. of Pieti.*
 2. Roasting and boiling are below the dignity of your office.
Swift's Directions to the Cook.

ROB

2. To impart dry heat to flesh.
Here elements have lost their uses,
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;
Fire will not roast, nor water boil. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
3. To dress at the fire without water.
In eggs boiled and roasted, there is scarce difference to be
discerned. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. To heat any thing violently.
Roasted in wrath and fire,
He thus o'erfiz'd with coagulate gore,
Old Priam seeks. *Shakespeare.*
- ROAST. for roasted.
He lost his roast beef stomach, not being able to touch a
filloon. *Addison's Spectator, N° 517.*
- And if Dan Congreve judges right,
Roast beef and ale make Britons fight. *Prior.*
- It warns the cook-maid, not to burn
The roast meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift's Miscel.*
- To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. It
was perhaps originally *roist*, which signified a tumult, to
direct the populace.
- The new-made duke, that rules the roast. *Shakespeare.*
- Where champions ruleth the roß, *Tusser's Haybandry.*
- There dailie disorder is most.
Alma flap-dash, is all again
In ev'ry finew, nerve, and vein;
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghost,
While every where the rules the roast. *Prior.*
- ROB. *n. f.* [I believe Arabick.] Insipidated juices.
The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker consistence,
passeth into a jelly, rob, extract, which contain all the virtues
of the infusion. *A buthna on Aliments.*
- To ROB. *v. a.* [rober, old Fr. *robare*, Italian.]
1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret
theft; to plunder. 'To be robbed, according to the present
use of the word, is to be injured by theft secret or violent;
to rob, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to steal, is
to take away privately.
Is't not enough to break into my garden,
And, like a thief, to come to rob my grounds,
But thou wilt brave me with these lawcy terms?
Our fins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's
justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we
robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*
 2. To take away unlawfully.
I have not here designed to rob him of any part of that
commendation, which he has so justly acquired from the
whole author, whose fragments only fall to my portion. *Dry.*
 3. To take away unlawfully.
The water nymphs lament their empty urns,
Bceotia, rob'd of silver Dirce, mourns. *Addison.*
2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. Ironical.
Our house is hell, and thou, a merry devil,
Did'st rob it of some taste of tediousness. *Shakespeare.*
3. To take away unlawfully.
Better be disdained of all, than fashion a carriage to rob
love from any. *Shakespeare.*
- Procure, that the nourishment may not be robbed and
drawn away. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Nor will I take from any man his due;
But thus assuming all, he robs from you.
Oh double sacrilege on things divine,
To rob the relic, and deface the shrine! *Dryden.*
- ROBBERY. *n. f.* [from rob.] A thief; one that robs by force,
or steals by secret means; a plunderer.
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- Barabbas was a robber. *St. John.*
- Had'st thou not committed
Notorious murder on those thirty men
At Ascalon; then, like a robber, strip'd'st them
Of their robes. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- The robber must run, ride, and use all the desperate ways
of escape; and probably, after all, his sin betrays him to the
goal, and from thence advances him to the gibbet. *South.*
- Bold Prometheus did aspire,
And stole from heav'n the seeds of fire;
A train of ills, a ghastly crew,
The robber's blazing track pursue. *Dryden's Horace.*
- ROBBERY. *n. f.* [robberie, old Fr. from rob.] Theft perpe-
trated by force or with privacy.
Thieves for their robbery have authority,
When judges steal themselves. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.*
- A storm or robbery
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
- I hate robbery for burnt-offering. *Isaiah lxi. 8.*
- Some more effectual way might be found, for suppressing
common thefts and robberies. *Temple.*
- ROBE. *n. f.* [robbe, Fr. *rabba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Lat.] A
gown of state; a dress of dignity.
Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

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